

1. (Twice Amended) A method of treatment for a mammal in, or at risk of, chronic renal failure comprising
- administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of an OP/BMP renal therapeutic agent [, wherein said OP/BMP renal therapeutic agent comprises] comprising [a dimeric protein having] an amino acid sequence having at least 70% amino acid sequence homology with the C-terminal seven-cysteine skeleton of human OP-1, amino acids 330-431 of SEQ ID NO:1;
- wherein said mammal is afflicted with a condition selected from the group consisting of chronic diabetic nephropathy, diabetic glomerulopathy, diabetic renal hypertrophy, hypertensive nephrosclerosis, hypertensive glomerulosclerosis, renal dysplasia, glomerular hypertrophy, tubular hypertrophy, glomerulosclerosis and tubulointerstitial sclerosis;
- wherein said OP/BMP renal therapeutic agent induces chondrogenesis in an *in vivo* ectopic bone assay; and
- wherein said therapeutically effective amount causes a clinically significant improvement in a standard marker of renal function in said mammal.
2. (Twice Amended) A method of treatment to delay the need for, or reduce the frequency of, chronic dialysis treatments in a mammal in, or at risk of, chronic renal failure comprising
- administering to said [a] mammal a therapeutically effective amount of an OP/BMP renal therapeutic agent [, wherein said OP/BMP renal therapeutic agent comprises] comprising [a dimeric protein having] an amino acid sequence having at least 70% amino acid sequence homology with the C-terminal seven-cysteine skeleton of human OP-1, amino acids 330-431 of SEQ ID NO:1;
- wherein said mammal is afflicted with a condition selected from the group consisting of chronic diabetic nephropathy, diabetic glomerulopathy, diabetic renal hypertrophy, hypertensive nephrosclerosis, hypertensive glomerulosclerosis, renal dysplasia, glomerular hypertrophy, tubular hypertrophy, glomerulosclerosis, and tubulointerstitial sclerosis;

wherein said OP/BMP renal therapeutic agent induces chondrogenesis in an *in vivo* ectopic bone assay; and

wherein said therapeutically effective amount causes a clinically significant improvement in a standard marker of renal function in said mammal.

3. (Twice Amended) A method as in claim 1 wherein said renal therapeutic agent comprises a polypeptide comprising at least a C-terminal seven cysteine domain of a protein selected from the group consisting of a pro form, a mature form, and a soluble form of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of OP-1, OP-2, OP-3, BMP2, BMP3, BMP4, BMP5, BMP6, BMP8, [and] BMP9, GDF-5, GDF-6, GDF-7, DPP, Vg1, Vgr-1, 60A, GDF-1, GDF-3, GDF-5, GDF-6, GDF-7, BMP10, BMP11, BMP13, BMP15, UNIVIN, NODAL, SCREW, ADMP, and NEURAL.

4. (Twice Amended) A method as in claim 3 wherein said renal therapeutic agent comprises a polypeptide consisting of at least a C-terminal seven cysteine domain of a protein selected from a group consisting of a pro form, a mature form, and a soluble form of human OP-1.

12. (Amended) A method as in claim 1 wherein said renal therapeutic agent is an osteogenic or bone morphogenic protein selected from the group consisting of: [human osteogenic proteins and human bone morphogenic proteins] OP-1, OP-2, OP-3, BMP2, BMP3, BMP4, BMP5, BMP6, BMP8, BMP9, GDF-5, GDF-6, GDF-7, DPP, Vg1, Vgr-1, 60A, GDF-1, GDF-3, GDF-5, GDF-6, GDF-7, BMP10, BMP11, BMP13, BMP15, UNIVIN, NODAL, SCREW, ADMP, and NEURAL.

(New) A method as in claim 1 wherein said renal therapeutic agent is OP-1.

(New) A method as in claim 2 wherein said renal therapeutic agent is OP-1.